

Heretofore Blatchley's was the standby, but, using it, the inexperienced often ended with more incorrect than correct determinations. In this book, the Dillons have selected the 1200 commonest beetles in 64 families, and keyed them carefully to families, genera, and species. The diagnostic features are illustrated by 554 text figures, and there is a habitus picture and a description of each species. The species selected, it is believed, include about 90% of all beetles commonly taken in the region; for most of the remainder the bibliography, arranged by families, will lead one to recent revisions and synopses.

The very form and appearance of this manual add to the pleasure of using it. It is not too bulky (page size,  $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{4}''$ ) and is neatly bound in semi-flexible cloth with rounded corners. It should make many new friends for the Coleoptera, including also hobbyists who will find delight in collecting beetles and seeking out their names.—R. G. SCHMIEDER.

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### Corrodentia in Cliff Swallow Nests

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A number of Corrodentia were obtained recently from cliff swallow nests (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota pyrrhonota*) by means of a Berlese funnel. These nests had been collected from the Nebraska end of the Yankton bridge (South Yankton, Cedar County, Nebraska) on August 11, 1955.

The specimens were submitted to Dr. Kathryn B. Sommerman who determined them as belonging to the *Liposcelis bostrychophilus* complex, family Liposcelidae.

It is interesting to note that Hicks (1959)<sup>1</sup> does not list *L. bostrychophilus* as occurring in the nests of the cliff swallow. However, *L. divinatorius* has been reported as occurring in the nests of other swallows of the Family Hirundinidae.

<sup>1</sup> HICKS, E. A. 1959. Occurrence of insects in birds' nests. Iowa State College Press.